WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

The Western Maryland Railroad elected directors yesterday.

Mr. W. H. H. Lewellyn is here to protest against the removal of the Apaches. There is a movement on foot to provide the Government Printing Office with a

The resignation of Major Raymond takes away the power of the Commissioners to aburse money.

The city's hospitais have been crowded

The city's hospitate have been crowded this winter, especially during the preva-lence of the "grip." Daniel Hall dropped dead in Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church last night just after

singing the doxelogy.

The property formerly used by the First Baptist Church, on Thirteenth street, will be used as a concert and lecture hall.

The remains of Robert S. Todd, nephew

of Abraham Lincoln, arrived this afternoon and were taken to J. C. McGinn's resi

Albert Cox, who fell from a baleony at Eleventh and E streets last Christmas, has become insage and has been taken to the Providence Hospital. Samuel Clark, colored, lies wounded at the Freedmen's Hospital from the effects of a terrific knifing inflicted by Lemuel Williams, near Bennings Bridge yesterday.

A California syndicate has purchased a large tract of land near Connecticut avenue extended, the outlay being over \$1,500,000. The trustees of the Sharon estate are the neipal operators.

Congressman Grimes of Georgia has created a sensation by abruptly leaving the Riggs House dining-room when he discovered there H. C. C. Astwood, a colored man, and formerly Minister to San Domines. Eighteen-vear-old Lizzie Smoot, of 31 R street, was secretly married to William May on Monday'afternoon. Her father, who objected, took her home that night, and it was only after young. May had threatened legal proceedings that the young bride was given to her husband.

Governmental. Debate on the new House rules will close

Fanz, the Aberdeen victim, has arrived, and has told his story to the Attorney-Gen-

Senator Ingalls has introduced a bill appropriating \$3,000 for free baths for the city.

Senator Edmunds has prepared an elaborate bill for the management of schools in Utah.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill to prevent Congressional re-districting by State Legislatures. Argument on the Breckinridge Sunday Rest Bill will be heard by the sub-commit-tee of the Senate District Committee next

Opposition is made to the landing of the Strauss Vienna Orchestra in this country on the ground that it would be in violation of the alien contract labor law.

Domestic. The New York bench show has opened with 1,500 dogs. Thomas Kane was hauged at Toronto this orning for wife murder.

New York business men are trying to keep politics out of the World's Fair fight. Great suffering has been experienced i Colorado in consequence of the recent snow

Miss Sarah Phelps Stokes and Baron Hugh Cohn Gustave Halkett were married jn New York.

Now the various manufacturers of flut-glass tableware are talking of cousolidating

their interests.

The West Chicago Rapid Transit Company has obtained a right to introduce an elevated road in that city.

Nearly 1,000 Indians belonging to the Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota, are destitute of clothing and nearly starving.

The Farmers' Assembly of Northern Virginia, which met at Alexandria, was addressed by Secretary of Agriculture Rusk.

Mr. Abbey will probably sue Mary An-Mr. Abbey will probably sue Mary An-lerson for breaking her engagement with

him and making one with young Na M. F. McDonald and William R. Jackson Richmond merchants, were killed by the falling walls of a burning building last

The New York commissioners who examined the electric apparatus for killing criminals have reported that the machines will do the work.

What appears to have been an attempt by an ex-convict in Boston to do away with his brother and his 7-year-old niece is being

A number of oil men have combined to oppose the Standard Company. The heavi pendent refineries started.

The World's Fair conference committee of the New York Legislature met for ten minutes this morning, but accomplished

Mrs. Catherine Spellman, aged 75 years, whose death was expected daily in Brook-lyn, was suffocated and burned to death by her bed taking fire from a lighted blessed

New York society is agitated over rumors of a duel between "Jack" Astor and a young swell named Burrowe. The latter young swell named Burrowe. The latter called Astor a snipe, and Astor smote Bur-rowe on the cheek.

Foreign. Monsignor Rottelli, papal nuncio at Paris, will be elected a cardinal. The Duke of Orleans has been sentenced

Lisbon police and cavalry dispersed a large Republican mass meeting in that city. Portugal will complete the defenses o Lisbon, reorganize her army and purchase eight warships.

universal labor strike in May, owing to the Emperor's favorable utterances. Lord Dunrayen will champion a bill giv ing the Royal College of Surgeons the right to elect their own governing committee. Major Panitza and other officers, charged with conspiring to kill Prince Ferdinand, have been expelled from the Bulgarian

The strike of dock laborers at Dundee Scotland, has been settled, the musters granting the advance in wages demanded by the men.

Electric lights in the British Museum have stopped the reading-room clock, and a host of dignitaries have to be consulted before it is started. Emperor William insists that his permis-

sion be first obtained before any portraits of himself or members of his family are publicly exhibited.

The Brazilian Minister of the Interior has resigned his office in consequence of a disagreement with the president of the provisional government of that republic. The Parnellite members of Parliamen adopted a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell

Gone to the Penitentlary.

The following prisoners have been sent to the Albany Penitentiary: William Vos-burg and John Lee, for larceny, three years, Bernard Carroll, false pretenses, two years; William Gordon, grand larceny, one year; Joseph C. Hayes, George E. Young and Henry Johnson, receiving stolen goods, one and a half years; Albert Morrell, house-breaking, one year, and Henry Wallace, assauk with intent to kill, two years.

New Fire Alarm

Golonel O. G. Staples called on the Com-missioners to day to get their favorable consideration of the adoption of a new fre-plarm system, which provides for the placing of an alarm-box in every building. of French Chateaux wines are those shipped by J. Calvet & Co., for which the School maker Company and other leading dealers

are agents. They have obtained great

popularity within a comparatively short

RIFLING THE LETTERS. Temptations Arising From the New

Orleans Lettery. POWER OF THE MONSTER CORPORATION

Congress and the Postoffice Department Can Be Defied by It.

Protected by the Wanks, Who Assist the Company in Violating the Law-History of Its Great Fight for Ex-Istence Mr. Wanamaker Inactive.

Few people believe that the Louisiana Lottery Company is more powerful than Congress and the Postoffice Department combined, yet such seems to be the case, judging from the open manner in which the demoralizing business of this company is carried on throughout the United States, and more especially in this city.
Of the 150 odd lottery companiës

which were in existence at one time, only the Louisiana Company remains. All of these companies were driven out of the business by the order of a former Postmaster-General which directed that no moneyed letters should be de-livered to them. This order was also directed against the Louisiana Lottery Company, but this wily concern man-aged to clude the objects of the order having its letters addressed to a An effort was made to prevent the bank receiving these letters, but it failed, and neither Congress nor any postmaster since then has ever made any determined effort to break up the business of this Lottery Company or its accomplice, the bank.

It is true that several Postmaster-Generals have recommended legislation to prevent the evil, but that is as far as they went. A number of bills aimed at the existence of this lottery company ere also introduced into Congress, but they came to the same end that everythat was attempted in the way of breaking up this company did. They generally came up too late to be considered and were usually filed. Many reasons were offered as the cause of the failure of these bills to pass, but the immense amount of money spent the lottery company to hinder favorable legislation was the real ob-

tacle to their passage.

Although there were three bills which which would drive this company out of existence offered during the past two sessions of Congress, none of them were even considered. There is another bill now in Congress which is aimed at this company, but it remains to be seen whether it will not meet with the fate of its predecessors. The bill was in-troduced by Congressman Thomas M. Browne of Indiana. It provides that advertisements of the lottery company shull not be allowed to be published. This, Mr. Browne said last night, was one way of stopping the business of this corporation, but to kill it most ef-fectually he thought Congress should pass a law preventing the bank which is the agent of this company from transmitting checks, money orders, etc., to it. This would prevent the bank re-ceiving remittances for the company and thus ruin its business

Mr. Browne sald that the former bills had not been passed because of the delay occasioned by the agents of this company. When the bill was turned over to a committee these agents were company until he is forced to make an affect to stor its disrovatable business. allowed to present arguments against | effort to stop its disreputable business. the bills. Then by every pretext they caused delay until finally it became too late for the bill to be considered. The members of the committee in many cases were to blame for this, for they eemed too anxious to fall in with wishes of the company's agents. Meantime the Louisiana Lottery Company, which is now without a rival, has con better financial condition to-day than it ever was. Its tickets are sold in Washngton by the hundreds and in New York and other Northern States by the

It is continually offering temptation to thousands throughout the land, and the handling of letters addressed to this oncern's bank has caused many mail clerks to become thieves. It is a well known fact that letters addressed to M A. Dauphin, the lottery company's agent, and to the New Orleans National Bank, through which it received its money, were opened while on the route and the money abstracted by mail clerks and the letters thrown away. It was only about four months ago that a

clerk was caught doing this very thing. But if Congress has been lax in rem-edying the evil, what can be said of Postmaster Generals in that respect? Only two of the gentlemen who held this office made any sort of an attempt to break up the lottery companies by preventing them from using the mails The first of these two was Postmaster-General Key. Previous to his coming into office the constitutionality of the aw by which certain States granted charters to lottery companies was tested in the State of Mississippi. In 1867 this State had given a twenty-five years charter to a company, and in the fol-lowing year it revoked it. The lottery company in order to test the matter brought the case from court to court until it finally reached the United States

upreme Court. This court confirmed the decisions the lower courts, which had decided against the Lottery Company, holding that the Legislature of the State had no right to grant such a charter and thus bargain away the police power of the people. In 1872 a law was passed closing the mails to filegal lotteries. This was amended in 1876 so as to make all lotteries illegal. Three years later the law giving the Postmaster-General power to refuse to deliver registered let ters and money orders to lottery compa nies was amended so as to give the Post master-General power to refuse to de

liver any letters to these concerns Up to 1876 the companies had enjoyed unusual prosperity. There were over 100 lottery companies in exist when, near the close of the year, Post master-General Key issued an order that no letters should be delivered to any lottery company or to its agents. The order had only been in force a short time when all the lottery companies but the Louisiana Lottery Com-

pany were killed. Company of Louisville made a strong battle for life, but finally gave in went out of existence. Its suit against the postmaster of Louisville, which was decided against it in the United States District Court in that city, was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where it was finally discontinued upon motion of the company,

was not as powerful as its rival, the Louisiana Lottery Company.

The latter company fought the order on another point. It attacked the constitutionality of the law giving power to make such an order in a suit tried in the Circuit Court in this city. Decision including the Fiying Eagle, the fastest was rendered against the company, and sailing vessel then affort.

it appealed to the United States Supreme | TAX THE FRANCHISE it appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Pending the appeal, Postmuster General Key, on February 27, 1880, issued a supplementary order suspending his original order against the lottery company. The company's appeal was never heard, and it was probably the greatest gainer by it, as it was upon the revocation of the first order that it afterward obtained a very favorable decision, which, although based upon very light points of the law, later Postmaster Generals have never attempted to test.

test.

The company's appeal was never heard, because, while it was pending, General Key went out of office and a rule of the Supreme Court intercepts the prosecution of appeals in cases where the exercise of a mandatory power would reach a person no longer to office.

in office.

The Havana Lottery Company of Havana, Cuba, also objected to having its mails seized, but after a short struggle it, too, gave up business, at least in this country. In 1883 Postmaster-General Gresham revived the order suspended by General Key in 1879. In order to evade it the Louisianna Lottery Company had its Louisianna Lottery Company had its patrons make their orders for tickets payable at the New Orleans National Bank. As soon as Postmaster General Gresham learned of this move he issued an order that no money orders or regis-tered letters be delivered to the bank.

The institution immediately com-menced suit in New Orleans against the postmaster of that city for an in-junction to restrain him from carrying into effect the order. The injunction was granted by Judge Pardee, who held that the order was of doubtful validity and force, because it was an attempted revival of the order of a former Postmaster General, whose revocation of the order pending the appeal, the Judge said, he thought showed that the Postmaster General, who was Key, was in doubt whether the law was valid or

An effort was made to have this in-junction dissolved in the Circuit Court in New Orleans, and there the case, as far as could be learned, was dropped, although it is very probable that almost any of the higher courts would have reversed Judge Pardee's decision. This ends the history of the Postmaster General's attack, upon the Postmaster General's attack upon the Louisiana Lottery Company, for not one of the gentleman who occupied the office after Gresham down to the present Postmaster-General have ever done anything to crush this company, although the order preventing letters of any description from being delivered to it has been and is still in existence. All the postmasters have suggested remedies, but havedone nothing themselves. It seems as if the influence of the Louisiana Lottery Company pervades the very atmosphere of Washington.

Like the rest, the present Postmaster-General, Mr. John Wanamaker, has made a suggestion in regard to remedy ing the evil, but, according to his report for '89, he has done nothing officially. He recommends that Congress provide by law for the jurisdiction over the offense of using the mails for lot-tery purposes by the courts at offices of delivery, the same as at the office of mailing, thus making the offense con-tinuous between the office of mailing

and that of delivery and enlarging the opportunity to convict.

Mr. Wanamaker takes refuge behind the decision in the case of the New Orleans Bank for his lack of activity in the matter. Judging from the stand he

He Was Shet, but Didn't Know Where George Wilson, colored, the prosecut-

ing witness in a case against John Al indicted for assault with attempt to kill, knew that he had been shot at and knew that one of the balls hit him in the middle of the back, because there was a hole in his coat. He had no hole through his body, no flesh wound, and did not know where the bullet went, because he had not looked for it. was very positive that he had been hit, and had the coat with a hole in it to show for it.

Two fellow-workmen testified that the two shots were fired and that Allen and Wilson were only about ten feet apart. One of the witnesses was almost positive that he saw one of the bullets pass through the air and that it came in very close contact to Wilson's head, but upon the suggestion of the District Attorney he denied that he did see the bullet on the cross-examination.

SENIORITY OF RANK.

President Harrison's Plans for Promo-

President Harrison is understood to have declared himself in favor of ap-pointment in the Army by seniority of ank. The changes of man's mind the meaninglessness of petitions is il lustrated by the following incident

Last year, when the vacancy existed in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army, the usual large number of applications were filed at the White House. One of the officers, a captain of cavalry, included among his papers a number of indorsements made in his behalf for a like position some years previous. One of the papers was signed by Benjamin Harrison, Senator from Indians, and the other by Redfield Proctor, Governor of Vermont. The recommendations apparently had no weight with the gentlemen who had become President and Secretary of War respectively. Captain Arthur MacArthur, jr., of the Thirteenth Cavalry was appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Sioux Reservation Opening. Secretary Proctor says that he did

not receive official notice of the President's proclamation opening the Sioux reservation until vesterday morning and five minutes after its receipt he telegraphed orders to the officer commanding the Division of the Missour to act in accordance with the procla

There were no United States troops at Chamberlain, but there were at Pierre, and they did right in refusing to allow the settlers to enter the reservation un til official orders were received from the War Department.

Hucksters Must Give Full Weight. Now that the police have frightened the bakers of the city into selling full weight bread, they are turning their atention to the hucksters who daily vio late the law by not selling potatoes be weight. This morning Henry Wash ington pleaded guilty in the

Court to this offense and was fined \$5. Death of an Old Sea Captain. COHASSETT, MASS., Feb. 12.-Captain John Warren Bates died this morning, aged 74. He commanded many of the most noted clipper ships of his day,

Congress Gives Away the Streets and Avenues of Washington

WITHOUT ANY RETURN TO THE PEOPLE

Local Railroads Owe the District an Enormous Amount

And Take Refuge Behind King James' Statute in Repudiating the Debt— What Well-Known Lawyers Say of

Under the protection of the statute of imitation more injustice is done the citizens of the District than under any of the numerous laws which have been of the numerous laws which have been its heritage from England, Maryland and Virginia. It does not matter how just is the debt, how fair the claim, the debtor, if he succeeds in satisfying the creditor for a period of three years, can then snap his fingers in his face and laugh at any of the futile attempts he makes to have himself righted.

The law of the District is a thing of shreds and matches and there are a

shreds and patches, and there are a thousand and one loopholes for escape which can be found in the laws of no other place in the country.

The most striking illustration of the evils of a statute of limitations is the case of the Washington and George-town and the Metropolitan railroads, which was heard and decided in the

Supreme Court in the spring of last The District Government and the The District Government and the street railways have never got along well together. They have engaged in innumerable squabbles and have more than once openly defied the exceedingly liberal law under which these franchises were granted. This is noticably the fact in the law which taxes every car run by them a special tax, and that

tax has never been collected. The case which attracted so much at tention was that in which the District was deprived of a quarter of a million of dollars, and the result of which was to make the Government and the people pay for paving the spaces between the tracks of the two great lines of street railway in this city. The lines of these two railways with their branches run over twenty miles in Washington and it over twenty miles in Washington and it takes money to pave a strip lifteen feet wide and twenty miles long. It cost the District just \$250,000, and the people had to pay it out of their own pockets. The rich monopolies never paid a cent except the lawyers' fees.

This is how it occurred. The Commissioners ordered the Washington and George toward of the Washington

and Georgetown and the Metropolitau Railway Companies to pave the spaces between the tracks. They refused to do this and denied the right of the Dis-trict Government to make them do it. Matters stood this way while the wise Commissioners pondered. There were consultations with great lawyers and dozens of secret meetings before a decision was reached. The decision was unique and original. They decided to do the work at the expense of the District, sum up the cost, and sue the companies for the amount.

It took a long time to do the work, and after it was done it took the Commissioners a long time to think about it. They thought about it and had more consultation with eminent counsel.

Then they had long talks with the officers of the railway companies. Then-

Before they were attacked by another spasm of energy three years elapsed. Then, through their attorney, they enchises. tered suit against the corporations who monopolize the streets for \$250,000, the amount it had cost to do the paving. The suit went from one court to another. Everywhere the District was given judgment until it reached the high-

est tribunal in the land. The Justices of the Supreme Court put on their best silk gowns and climbed up behind the high desk at the Capitol and listened patiently to long and heads together, and after much think ing and many good dinners, came to the manimous conclusion that this city of Vashington was a municipality, and as such was amenable not only laws of the United States, but to those of Maryland.

Now in Maryland there is a statute of limitations, and in the District of Columbia there was also a statute of limitations. So said the learned justices. Three years had passed since the debt had been contracted by the railways and that had paid the debt. Time alone had been paymaster; the dollar of the fathers had had nothing to do with it. Three years had been sufficient to can debt, and an old statute duced in this country by King James II. had been decided legal by the

highest court of the country. Since this decision, which occasioned a great deal of comment, a great move ment has been going on in the District to have the statute of limitations repealed. Citizens as well as lawyers have given the matter a great deal of that the comment occasioned by of the law. There is growing impression that it is a cowardly statute, a shield for the dishonest corporation and a temptation to the honest people. THE CRITIC has col-lected the opinions of a number of prominent lawyers on the subject. It is a consensus of opinion, for and

Ex-Commissioner William B. Webb is a constitutional lawyer, perhaps the most prominent in Washington. He is the author of "Webb's Digest," the most complete compendium of District laws ever printed, and what he has to say will be listened to with interest I have in my experience." "said Mr Webb, "known of a great many cases in which the statute of limitation has a prominent part, and I so

imes think that it would be better if the number of years were increased. the majority of States, if I am not mistaken, the term is the same as that of the District. The cases which I recall just now, however, are isolated ones, and I hardly think that there is enough dissatisfaction with the law as it at present stands to bring about a change in it. I have heard of no move ment looking to a change, though it ossible that there is one. Three years is long time, and many suits can be fled

"The reason, I presume, that the statute hurt the outcome of the suit of the District against the street railways was that it was brought under a misap-prehension. Before the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States prevailing idea was that the that it stood on the same footing as the General Government, and the decision that Washington was a municipality was an unlooked-for obstacle. It made us amenable to the laws of Maryland and from that State we got our statute

Neill Dumont, the assistant of the

opinion three years is quite enough.
The statute of limitation is a good thing, and I see no reason why it should be repealed or substituted with another. It would unsettle the matter greatly, as every one at present knows what the de-

attorney for the District, said: "In my

cision was, and such a mistake will not occur for a long time again. For a mistake it was. The suit should have been brought sooner. They had a good case and could have won it. Had it not been for the statute the money would have been paid over to the District. The lesson cost a great deal of money, but it has been bought and paid for."

Lawyer Martin F. Morris was radical

n his views on the subject. He said that Congress should take the matter is hand and either amend the charter of not only the Metropolitan Railroad to make it amenable to taxation despite the existing law of limitation, but that all corporate franchises should be treated in like manner or be repealed.

"The law governing these franchises," said Mr. Morris, "distinctly provides that the charters are subject to amendment or repeal, and since the railroad company has not only received something from the Government for noth ing and refuses to pay the little it does owe, the charter should be revoked. "It is a shame that the citizens of the District of Columbia are compelled to

submit to such an indignity. My idea relative to the granting of franchises is that the franchise itself should be taxed. Instead of Congress having the power to give away the streets of Washington to corporations for nothing, such corporations should be made to pay for the charter on its being granted, and the company should then be subject to a graduation tax, governed by the subsequent financial con-dition of the corporation. If some such legislation could be brought about,

would heartily join in with it."
Ex-District Corporation Counsel A. G. Riddle was even more emphatic in his denunciation of the existing laws overning the granting of franchises to railroad companies for nothing than Lawyer Morris. He claimed that not only a little wholesome legislation should be brought to bear against these monopolies, but that the legislation should reach large proportions.

"The Treasury not only does not de-rive any benefit from these railroad companies," he said to THE CRITIC reporter, "but the streets and avenues are destroyed. If the Metropolitan Rail-road Company is determined to get out of paying what it owes legitimately to the District by riding behind the statute of imitation, it is the duty of Congress to usist that an amendment be offered to he franchise or repeal the charter. It is hard enough on the tax-payers of Washington to settle up their just taxes without having to pay for the work which should be paid for by a railroad company. It is an outrage, pure and

"When the charter was granted to the Metropolitan Company, it was given with the understanding that a small tax would be levied on the rolling stock and that the company should keep that part of the road on which their tracks are laid in repair. The company not only refused to pay the tax on the rolling stock, but also re-fused absolutely to repair the road. done

It had to be done and the city did the work and brought suit against the company or recover the cost of repairing. The company hid itself behind the statute of limitation, and not only got out of receiver its. paying its liabilities, but was assisted by the Supreme Court. Congress should take the matter in hand and adjust the law to compel this and all

chise up at auction and grant it to the highest bidder; then regulate a tax on the road yearly as it increased or deereased in value. Something should e done, at any rate.

Ros. A. Fish, ex-Tax Assessor for the District, in speaking on the subject said he not only believed that every corthat the law of limitation should be abolished, to prevent corporations from

getting out of paying these taxes.
"The statute of limitation," said Mr. Fish, "may have been good enough in King James' time, but for what specific purpose it was made a law I do just now, but I do know that during the present era it is simply used by dishonest people as a means of getting out of paying debts that they know are just and honorable. No honest man or company would get behind such a statute after contracted a legitimate debt simply to secure themselves from paying what they knew they owe. If the statute is not abolished it should be so constructed as to make it work both ways

"In the way of personal taxes on real estate, the District may go back for thirty years and longer and collect taxes, and the property-owner has no recourse but to pay them. If he fails to do so, the District jumps in and sells him out. If this is done, why should such discrimination be made against real estate owners in favor of such railroad corporations as the Metropolitan Company? Then, again, if a tax-payer discovers that he has overbaid his taxes after the term of limitation has expired and asks the Government for the difference, the limitation law is brought out and the tax-payer can do nothing but grin and bear it. do no harm to have some sort of legisation on the matter.

"As to the granting of franchises by Congress without cost. I have always maintained that it was wrong. Fran-chises are most valuable, and are n demand. When more than one corporation wants the same franchise the value becomes specific, according to how anxious the opposition corporations are to obtain it. Then, in ny opinion, instead of these valuable charters being given away they should be sold in the first place and taxed by a graduating tax afterward, according

s the value of the road increased.
"In Baltimore, the railroads are taxed of the companies and the money is used in keeping up the public parks. Not-withstanding this heavy tax, the city is gridironed with railroad tracks. lieve the subject should be agitated and that some means should be devised to bring about such legislation

Sult for \$15,000 Damages John G. Barthel and wife have sued the C. & P. Telephone Company for in falling over a telephone pole. Secretary Blaine to day appointed Sevel-on A. Brown Chief Clerk of the State De-

partment, vice J. Fenner Lee, resigned. Mr. Brown at once entered upon the duties of his position. Mr. Brown was Chief Clerk of the State Department for a numplace made vacant by the resignation of ber of years, but resigned in 1888. Commissioner Raymond is filled by an Assault in the Capitol Grounds. Richard Dwyer was knocked down in the Capitol Grounds last night, while on his way home from the theatre, and robbed of \$35. He was carried to Providence Hospital, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Luii.

VICTORIA SINGLETON.

She, Too, Caused a Fight in the Bureau of Engraving.

FOR HER BLOOD WAS NOT CAUCASIAN

Sad Story of the Fate of a Beautiful Southern Girl.

Kept in Ignorance of Her Descent, She Learned It Only When Her Master's Son Fell in Love With Her.—Now a Messenger.

Investigation of the revolt of the plate-printers against the appointment of Frances Flood as an assistant has brought to light another case of a similar nature in the same bureau which had its inception about three months ago, and, like the case of the Flood girl, seems now as far from satisfactory settlement as ever.
Victoria Singleton is not merely

pretty; she is looked upon as beautiful. Any man in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will tell you that. Even some of the women admit it. But that fatal beauty, through no fault of hers, has pursued her like an avenging spirit and stood across her pathway at every turn like an impregnable bar rier of adamant.

For there flows in the poor girl's

blood a fatal trace—a mere shadow of African blood, which has blighted her hopes, broken her spirit, removed her from places of luxury and refinement and consigned her to menial employment in a position surrounded by snares and pitfalls.

Born twenty years ago in her beloved sunny Southland, the history of her young life reads like a romance. Her mother, too, was a handsome woman, and the favorite house servant of a wealthy gentleman of South Carolina. The war deprived her master of the bulk of his fortune, but after regaining her freedom, the faithful former slave and favorite refused to leave his family. She lived but a few years to enjoy her freedom and show her gratitude and love to those who had ever befriended her, and shortly after Vic toria's birth she was suddenly called

The infant was, of course, taken care of, and during childhood was reared as carefully and enjoyed the same advantages of education as did the children of her master's household. She was never required to do menjal labor, and was allowed to occupy the position of playmate, companion and equal of the other children in all their pastimes and studies. It is said that she was not eyen permitted to know that her veins were tainted with a drop of negro blood, and that up to a short time before her arrival in this city the, to her, terrible fact was undreamed of.

Her complextion is not even creamy, it is simply white. Her profusion of beautiful hair, black and glossy as a raven's wing, and straight as an Indian's, toys with her broad, low forehead and is loosely tied in a single knot at the back. large full eves, which the poet would call glorious ly soft and melting are velled with rich silken lashes which rim them with a fringe of jet. Her nose is small and straight and her nostrils delicate and seemingly sensi-tive as a child's. Her lips are thin and exquisitely chiseled, her chin well turned, while her hands and feet are

small and shapely.

And yet these very attractions ban-And yet these very attractions ban-ished her from her home and sent her adrift to battle with the world terribly

Arlington last evening. They will so-journ for a short time, taking in the sights of the Capital, and then proceed handicapped. Her beauty attracted the attention of the only son of the proud Southerner, who became so enamored of his fair playmate that the conceal-ment of his passion was no longer pos-His father at first regarded it as a vonthful escapade, and was disposed to chide his son gently and dismiss the subject. Finding this means ineffectual he applied to the generosity of the girl and was dismayed to find that the affect tion between them was mutual and genuine. He remonstrated with his son in vigorous terms and told him the girl's history for the first time in his life, the details of which, as they fell from the father's lips, burst upon the astonished ears of the young man like

searing blasts of withering flame. In a short time the boy disappeared and was seen only a few weeks later in Scattle, having joined the Army sta-tioned there. It is said that this so enraged the father that he made arrange ments to drive the girl out of his house but, rather than turn her into the streets, he procured an asylum for her through friends in the Government service. She came to this city, passed a civil service examination and was assigned to duty in the numbering division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Instantly her extraor-dinary physical and mental attractions arrested the attention, if not the suspi cion, of the women and admiration of the men It was ascertained from whence she came and investigation made by a young man of the bureau who to this day acknowledges that he is deeply in love with her, disclosed the story detailed above and which

THE CRITIC gives its readers for what The balance of Victoria Singleton's history is soon told. When it became known that she had African blood in her veins the women of the division made such long-continued and vigorous protests that she was removed to the less-desirable position of plate-print-er's assistant, but here she met with even more concerted and effective op position, and was again removed to the position of messenger, where those suf-liciently interested in her history to wooden bench waiting her superiors bidding patient and uncomplaining, but apparently hopeless and broken hearted.

NO MUNICIPAL HEAD.

Major Raymond's Resignation Nullifies the Disbursing Power. A startling rumor was current to nicipal head, and that in consequence : could not get pald until a new Commision was organized. An investigation of the origin of the rumor was made by CRITIC reporter, and it was discovered that such a state of affairs did exist. The reporter's informant was Auditor Petty. According to the Auditor statement, the resignation of Commis sloner Raymond on February dered the remaining portion of the Com-mission powerless not only to carry on the requirements of the office, but the discontinued, and the two remaining Commissioners' hands are tied until the

other Commissioner. "It is not as serious as it might have cen," said Mr. Petty, "because all of been," said Mr. Petty, the day laborers under the direct super-vision of the District Government were pald their salaries, with one or two ex-

ceptions, before Mr. Raymond resigned. In view of the resignation the Commissioners asked the superintendents of the various divisions to send in their pay rolls before the resignation was received, and by this means requisitions GROSVENOR TALKS OUT. He Tells of His Wonderful Anxiety

not been paid and will remain unpaid until Major Roberts, the new Engineer Commissioner from Philadelphia, qual-fies as a Commissioner. This will ne-cessitate the holding over of the bills

or contracts until Monday at the earliest

"The law governing the Commission and the disbursement of money for keeping the city in order is a peculiar one. The appropriation allowed by Congress is placed to the credit of the Commissioners, whose names are stipulated as the recognized disbursers of such appropriation.

such appropriation. Any voucher will be recognized by the Treasury signed by two of the Commissioners so long as the third Commissioner is a member of the

board. Just as soon, however, as a member is disconnected from the Com-

mission, the Commission is compelled to

reorganize, the money to its credit ceas-ing to exist for the old Commission, and

nothing can be done until the vacant place is filled and the Commission is re-

organized. Then the money appropria-tion is placed to the credit of the new

berating the peculiar law which gov-

erns the Commissioners. They claim, it is said, that Congress should take some

measure to provide against such a state of affairs, in that it causes unnecessary

inconvenience and trouble.

"Suppose a Commissioner should suddenly die," said a well-known man in speaking on the subject, "a few days before the day on which the city day laborers are paid. Why, the poor fellows, who are dependent.

who are dependent on every cent they earn to keep the wolf from their doors, would be held back from their pay un-

and qualified, which would require sev-

eral days, at least. These several days would not amount to much with a man

in good circumstances, but it means hunger and cold for hundreds of labor

ing men, whose large families require every cent they earn to keep body and

soul together. The present state of affairs is fortunate for the laborers, but a

time may come, unless the law is reme

died, when it may cause great incon-venience and unnecessary suffering.

POPULAR MEN IN TOWN

Familiar Faces of the Nation at the Big Hotels.

newspaper correspondents and Pennsylvania politicians that make this hotel their headquarters. Everybody knows

that Colonel McClure does not take very

kindly to the appointment of Charles Emory Smith as Minister to Russia.

and they want to know what he has to

son, all influential business men of Bos-

Nat. Goodwin's pictures. A Chicago

man, whose attention was attracted by the

picture, insisted that it was Gene Fields'

nany respects it resembles the Chicago

General Nelson A. Miles, U.S. A., in

command of the Division of the Pacific, and Major John I. Rogers of the same division arrived in the city yesterday

guests at the Ebbitt. They have been

ummoned here to testify before the

House Committee on Coast Defenses.

The bill now under consideration by

this committee appropriates \$125,000,-000 for coast defenses on the Atlantic

and Gulf coasts and \$28,000,000 for the

same purpose on the Pacific coast. The

General, who was seen by a Critic representative last night, said that he was

not at liberty to give his opinion as to the proposed defenses previous to im-

EBBITT HOUSE-Charles R. Suter, St

Louis; Hon. H. Libbey and General Groner, Virginia; James Camepa, Eng-

ARLINGTON-M. A. Hanner and wife, Cleveland; A. N. Williams and wife, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Broadhead, New York; B. F. Thurston, Provi-

A. Roebling, Trenton, N. J.; M. Foster, New York; A. Williams, Colorado; J. E. Baum, Omaha, Rowland

WILLARD'S-J. Stener, New York; C.

H. Foster, Preston, Pa.: Hon, George Hives, L. L. Milford, F. M. Acton and R. T. Starr, Salem, N. J.

Wormley's-J. E. Bloom, New York; J. K. Blakewell, Pittsburg, Pa.;

Hotel Arro-Baron and Baroness Holkett London: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Meddill, Chicago: W. F. Scuren, Pitts-

HOTEL NORMANDIE-A. Kountzo, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Bishof,

CHAMBERLIN's-J. D. Maynard, New

York: William Lamb, Norfolk, Va.

METROPOLITAN — Governor F. Fleming, Florida, David J. Jew New York: W. B. Lamon and P.

cago; Charles Lavering, New York.

St. James-L. W. King, New York; S. B. Fine, Philadelphia: James Mc-Avery, New York.

To Parade on the 27d.

eran Corps will parade on the 23d with the Marine Band.

The National Rifles and the Union Vet-

. C. Clarke, Mobile, Ala.

RIGGS HOUSE-Mr. and Mrs.

Allen, Philadelphia.

burg, Pa.

Bridgeport, Conn.

White, Florida.

New York.

parting his views to the committee

land: W. G. Foster, New York

humorist. Any one who is familiar

very readily make the same mistake.

afternoon from San Francisco

til a new Commissioner was

to Elect Foraker. for the necessary amount of money to pay the men were made out and signed by the three Commissioners. All bills received after this time, however, have

NOT APPRECIATED BY THE GOVERNOR

Says the Latter Was Informed by a Constitutional Liar.

Private Secretary Kurtze Tells of an Alleged Scheme to Induce Cleve-land to Help Pass the Ballot-Box Bill Lobbying About Congress.

the House ballot-box committee to day was O. B. Brown of Dayton, Ohio, who stated, in answer to questions by Governor Fornker, that on behalf of ernor Fornker, that on behalf of
the board of elections of Dayton he had gone to Cincinnatl, before the election, to procure
ballot boxes. He did not see Wood,
but Mrs. Wood had told him to telegraph T. C. Campbell in New York,
Witness did not order the boxes.
Charles J. Pryor of Cincinnal testified that he had given \$200 to Wood at
Governor Fornker's request on October

Governor Foraker's request on October 8, 1889. He had seen Mr. Hadden the Commission and work goes on as usual."

A number of contractors, it was said, have become considerably inconvenienced by the non-payment of their bills by the city, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Raymond, and are same day, and Mr. Hadden had told him that he had seen the forged document. This was some days before the retrac At Governor Foraker's request, Gen-

eral Grosvenor was sworn. In answer to Governor Foraker, the witness said he had no objection to the publi-cation in the Record of a letter, written by himself, from which Mr. Halstead had read extracts while on the stand. General Grosvenor then read the let-er. It stated that the writer (General Grosvenor) had made up his mind at the beginning of the campaign to contribute more votes to Foraker than any

other man, and that no man was more anxious to help Foraker than he. The writer promised to make it more agree able for Foraker and more disagreeable for "the crowd that surrounds Camp The letter also stated that, if Mr. Campbell had not introduced the bill a very distinguished Ohio Republican would have introduced it. In a postscript it was stated that Mr Jennings, editor of the Athens (Ohio) Messenger.

had told the writer that Campbell had \$5,000 in the ballot box scheme. "If this is so," said Governor Foraker, "the scheme is a corrupt

one."

In answer to a question from Governor Foraker as to who was referred to as a "distinguished Ohio Republican," the witness replied, "That's me, 'causing a laugh. The witness had used the title jokingly, just as Mr. Halstead called himself "an able Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, deposited his sig-nature on the Riggs register yesterday afternoon. No sooner had he done so than he was besieged by the numerous

editor. The witness said that in his reference in the letter to the Republicans with whom he had talked, and who were afraid to support the measure openly, he did not mean Republican members of Congress, but Ohio Repub-licans. He had no particular person in mind when he were the contract. in mind when he wrote the sentence. Governor Foraker asked the witness

October reading: "Trust in me, Charley, and I will stand by you."
"From whom?" asked the witness.
"Never mind whom." sald Governor

Forsker

A pleasure party composed of S. B. Simmons and wife, Hon. W. C. Russell and wife, Hon. Weston Lewes and wife, Colonei C. H. Taylor and wife, George F. Babbitt and A. Y. Richard-No, sir," was the reply; "I have no recollection of anything of the sort. It is not a very fair way to treat a witness, ton, were among the arrivals at the either. If you have any information, you should say whom it is from. I think you got your information from on their journey to the Southern resome constitutional liar. I got my information from you.

said the Governor. There was a spirited dispute last night in the rotunda at Willard's over one of Charles L. Kurtze, private secretary to Governor Foraker, was the next wit ness. He was questioned by Governor Foraker concerning a conversation in the Governor's office September 30. It took considerable argument to con-vince him that he was mistaken, and 1889, with Colonel A. C. Sands.

The discussion concerned the speech delivered by the Governor about the he acknowledged the corn by retiring to the bar room with the party. The picture in dispute is one of Nat's best, represents him as clean shaven and in heard part of the conversation which was of a surprising nature. The conversation of Colonel Sands impressed the witness with the belief that there was something behind the ballor-box

In substance Colonel Sands said there was a contract behind the bill; he had been called to Washington in connec-tion with it, and James E. Campbell to the bill. The effort with the President was to get certain Democratic leaders to abandon the discussion of the tariff long enough to pass the Ballot-box bill. Leading politicians and members of Congress, Colonel Sands had said, had signed the contract for supplying the

boxes. Some were, to use Colonel Sands' expression, "at the top round of Ohio Mr. Kurtz admitted that it was part

of Colonel Sands' business to be lobbying about Congress.
'Colonel Sands becomes an important The committee discharged all wit-

nesses and adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. An animated scene took place this afternoon before the committee among other things, he said it was use ess to try to implicate outside parties

The only persons cognizant of the forgery were Foraker, Hadden and him-At this point Governor Foraker and Mr. Hadden jumped up and denounced the statement as absolutely false, In reply Wood said: Perhaps the gentlemen will next state they never

Next Week at the Theatres.

"Clover," the original new opera by Franz von Suppe which had a six months' run in New York, will be produced here next week by the McCaull Opera Company at Albaugh's Grand Opera-House. The production is under the supervision of Mine Cottrelly, and in the cast are De Wolf Hopper, Mine Cottrelly, Eugene Oudin, Annie Myers, Jefferson de Angelis, Charles M. Bungan, Josephine Kanp. Carrie Bur-M. Pungan, Josephine Knapp, Carrie Burton, Herbert Cripps, Edmund Stanley, Lindsay Morison, Grace Hamilton, Little West, Louise Edgar, Louis Schrader and Genrae Wade, Sale of seats opens tomorrow.

morrow.

The Lyceum Theatre success, "The Wife," will be presented at the National Theatre next week. This play met with pronounced approval on its former appearance here.

National.—Hon. M. A. Haynes, New Hampshire: George B. Gillette, Smith's Mills, S. C. T. D. MacGuire, Bartley Campbell is having a run at the Bidon Theatre. Next week "The White Slave," one of the most intense of his days, will be given. Feter Jackson, the colored pugilist, will be seen at Kernan's text week, in addition HARRIS HOUSE-T. 1. Thorp, Chl-Hotel Johnson-E. P. Corbin, Hartford, Conn.; C. H. Whitney, Dan-

o the regular attraction—the Bennett Bros.' Star Specialty Company. The Bennett brothers claim to be the champion revolver shots of the world. Dr. Beall's Trial Begun.

The postponed hearing of the motion for a new trial for Dr. Beall was called in the Police Court this afternoon at 3